

## The Intelligencer.

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PUBLISHED BY J. H. CAMPBELL.

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF NEW YORK.

Presidential Electors.

A. W. CAMPBELL, of Ohio County.

J. L. MCLEAN, of Putnam County.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CLERKS.

1st—JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Hancock County.

2d—J. H. MCNEAGH, of Mason County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEO. C. STUBBS, of Monongalia.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS, A. L. PUNKTON, of Wood.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN B. CALDWELL, of Ohio.

AUDITOR, JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, of Kanawha.

TREASURER, RICHARD BURKE, of Monroe.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER, EDWIN MAXWELL, of Harrison.

FOR CONGRESS, 1st DISTRICT—JOHN A. HUTCHINSON, of Wood.

2d DISTRICT—J. T. HUGG.

The Constitutional Amendments.

Constitutional Amendment, Article eight—For Ratification.

Constitutional Amendment, Section thirteen, Article three—For Ratification.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF, GEORGE H. PARKER, of Harrison.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, T. J. HUGG.

JURY COMMISSIONER, C. A. HELMBRIGHT.

AMERICAN COUNTRY DISTRICT, R. H. ARMSTRONG.

ROCK OF DELAWARE, W. F. HUBBARD.

C. D. THOMPSON, JOHN FRY.

SIMON L. MCCOLLOCH.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

West Union, Doddridge county, August 27, 2 p. m.

Hos. John A. Hutchinson, Hon. George C. Stubs.

Martinsburg, August 17, 7:30 p. m., Hon. J. T. Hugg.

Petersburg, Grant county, August 17, Hon. J. T. Hugg.

Harper's Ferry, August 19, Hon. George C. Stubs.

Martinsburg, August 19, Gen. N. Goff, Jr.

Salem, Harrison county, August 19, Hon. John A. Hutchinson.

Hutchinson and Hon. J. T. Hugg.

Weston, August 20, Hon. George C. Stubs.

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necessarily possess a decided interest for the people of the whole State in this contest. Jackson has certainly caused to cry out "save me from my friends," if this is the attitude he is to be placed in, then on the Capital or any other question in this canvass.

We have been furnished with the following summary of Mr. Kenna's reply to Walker's attack on Jackson on this question at Princeton.

"It is true that Mr. Jackson voted to remove the Capital from Charleston. It is also true that he voted to re-locate it at Charleston. But in voting to remove it he knew he was giving his own town an even chance with every other when a permanent location should be made. But when the bill was passed confining the choice to three points—Charleston, Martinsburg and Charleston, I personally know that his sympathies were with Charleston against the other points, and he only voted for Charleston because to vote for Charleston after having voted for removal from there would have been a stultification of himself. I was in his company during the Capital campaign, and I attempted to get the Charlestonites to counsel and encourage him to attend our meetings and to influence Charleston meetings were gotten up throughout Wood county. That is, the Charlestonites were to be more than a thousand persons. To him more than any other man is due the vote of Wood county in favor of Charleston."

This is certainly an extraordinary defense of a gentleman who aspires to be the chief ruler of the State. It puts him in the position of playing a double part on a great public question; of pretending to be on one side while he was really, though secretly, on the other side.

We submit the above report of Mr. Kenna's remarks to the attention of Mr. Jackson. He owes it to himself and the public to say whether his position in the Capital canvass is correctly set forth by Kenna. He is certainly placed in an attitude that no man should be willing to occupy.

UNCLE BILLY BROWN.

What a Friend Has to Say.

KINGWOOD, August 16.

Editors Intelligencer.

There appeared in the INTELLIGENCER of the 2d inst. a letter over the signature of "Preston," in which the author speaking of the Hon. Wm. G. Brown at this place says: "Mr. Brown's Republicanism was never very pronounced except upon questions relating to the financial policy of the party. His hatred of abolitionism has never abated." I think I know Mr. Brown's private and political record on both these questions. Immediately after the passage of the ordinance of secession by the Convention of 61, of which Mr. Brown was a member, Mr. Brown with his colleague, the Hon. J. C. McGraw, and others, left Richmond and came home. Soon thereafter Mr. Brown was elected to Congress from the Wheeling district. Mr. Charles from the Harrison, and Mr. Whaley from the Charleston. Hon. W. T. Wiley and Mr. Van Winkle were elected to represent Virginia in the United States Senate. This news reached Mr. Brown at the Convention passed an ordinance that any person who would take a seat in Congress, and pretended to represent Virginia, or any Congressional district thereof, should be held guilty of treason against the State, and its property subject to confiscation. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Brown and his brave and patriotic colleagues took their seats in Congress, and we all know what followed. It would seem that this pretty well "pronounced" the Republicanism of all those gentlemen. At the risk of their lives and property those gentlemen dared to be Union Republicans, and to them this State and the nation owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid.

On the other question, Mr. Brown early in 1862 favored "gradual emancipation" in Virginia. When the convention at Wheeling formed the constitution under which West Virginia applied to be admitted as a State, slavery was retained. Mr. Brown, Mr. Blair and Mr. Whaley, his colleagues, and Hon. W. T. Wiley, of the Senate, favored a change of the Constitution, so as to provide for "gradual emancipation," which change was made. Mr. Brown and his colleagues, as well as Mr. Wiley, approved of and voted to submit the 10th amendment of the Constitution of the United States to the States for ratification. Before the ratification of the said Amendment, the Legislature of West Virginia submitted to her people the question of absolute and free emancipation of the slaves with the State. Mr. Brown then voted for emancipation, thereby freeing his own slaves. He did not stop there. He gave them homes and aid until they were able to buy themselves comfortable homes. The most friendly relations existed between Mr. Brown and his former slaves, and they can get favors from him that they cannot from any body else. Mr. Brown did not approve of John Brown's mode of emancipation, but there never was a truce between Mr. Brown and his former slaves, and they can get favors from him that they cannot from any body else. Mr. Brown did not approve of John Brown's mode of emancipation, but there never was a truce between Mr. Brown and his former slaves, and they can get favors from him that they cannot from any body else.

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Her friends here urged her to discontinue her terrible task, and told her some gossip about a neighbor. On hearing it she immediately rushed from the house, and going across the street met a lady friend and talked until 6:30 at night, and is now fully restored. Her regard for silence now takes its place at the top of the list. Congratulatory letters are pouring in from all sides, and she has had several offers to take the lecture field.—*Carson (New) Appeal.*

General Garfield and His Defenders.

Editors Intelligencer.

In your neat and effectual flaying of Jake Jackson the other morning in regard to the De Golyer business, one important witness in favor of Garfield, and in refutation of the whole herd of lying detractors of Garfield, was not summoned by you. Feeling a desire to still further convict them out of their own mouths of willful and deliberate attempts at falsification of the records, and of lying pervasiveness generally in regard to General Garfield's true position in the De Golyer matter, I ask that the testimony of no less a Democrat than J. R. Doolittle be introduced, and I heartily commend it to the attention of Jake Jackson and his aides and abettors in treason against the truth concerning this affair. Mr. Doolittle was the attorney in the case and is an ardent Democrat, but unlike Democrats of the Jake Jackson and Register school, is in favor of fair play, and dares to tell the truth.

Ex-Senator Doolittle publishes the following card:

"Chicago, July 20.—A serious error has been made by some newspapers in supposing that the De Golyer case ever went to the Supreme Court; or that Justice Swayne used the language attributed to him in commenting upon it. In the brief submitted to Judge Farwell in the Circuit Court here another case, Burke vs. Child, decided in the Supreme Court, was cited, and Justice Swayne's opinion stated. But the mistake has been this: That a part of the language of the brief which followed the citation of the case of Burke vs. Child is attributed to Justice Swayne—language which he never used for the case was never before him. As I, the counsel who submitted the brief, it is just to General Garfield, Justice Swayne, and to myself that I should at once correct this mistake.

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

Will the great Judge, his Democratic colleague, and the Doolittle's testimony, just a little of the publicity they have given to their unwarranted scurrility about General Garfield and Judge Swayne. BRIDGEPORT, O., August 16.

Montreal Record From.

R. L. Mosely, of Montreal, Canada, certified Sept. 27, 1879, that he had suffered terribly from dyspepsia, and was completely cured by taking Warner's Safe Bitters. He says: "My appetite is good, and I now suffer no inconvenience from eating hearty meals." These Bitters are also a specific for all skin diseases. TTHAS.

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